

**Amendments to the specification:**

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 8, line 8 with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- There is shown in Fig. 1, a longitudinal electrodisplacive actuator array 10, including a plurality of actuators, 12, 14, 16, each of which is constructed as explained with respect to actuator 12, which is formed in a laminar construction comprising layers of a ferroic material, that is, a ferroelectric or ferromagnetic material. For example, it may be a ferroelectric material, such as, lead magnesium niobate (PMN); a ceramic material which exhibits electrostrictive characteristics. Actuator 12 includes a plurality of layers of the electrostrictive ceramic PMN of layers ~~14 15~~ of the electrostrictive ceramic material PMN interspersed with two sets of electrodes which connect to contacts 20 and 22 respectively. The layers of ceramic material, 14 and the electrodes, ~~16 18~~ and ~~18 19~~ are interleaved in a laminar fashion. An application of voltage to contacts 20 and 22 causes the stack to expand and contract along the longitudinal axis  $d_{33}$  depending upon the polarity of the voltage applied. In the transverse axis,  $d_{31}$ , the material acts the opposite. That is, it is basically a constant volume function: when there is an expansion along axis  $d_{33}$ , there is a contraction along axis  $d_{31}$ ; and conversely when there is a contraction along axis  $d_{33}$  there is an expansion along axis  $d_{31}$ . This contraction and expansion is communicated to reflective member 24, which consists of a mounting surface 26 and a reflective surface, 28. The mounting surface, 26, includes detents 30, which may be connected to actuator 14, by any suitable adhesive or bonding technique. Thus, when actuator 12 expands a bump, 32 forms on the surface 28, and when actuator 12 contracts, a dimple or depression, 34 occurs on surface 28 at the actuator. --